

the Gulf separating the two sides that if this Dail Eireann, this sovereign organ actually in being, should make its own offer for a settlement, assuming its own sovereignty implicitly, but offering to grant those things Lloyd George demands in the way of strategic and economic guarantees, such an offer would not be rejected in Downing Street.

Mr. de Valera again spoke only a few words in the official Irish language, saying that he would talk in English because his statement was important not only to members of the Dail Eireann but to all present and to all the world.

The speech contained a reasoned answer from the Sinn Fein that every point Lloyd George had raised in his letter, every one of his six points except the matter of secession from the Crown, and that was explicitly ignored when De Valera declared that there cannot be a question of secession where there never was legitimate acceptance of that sovereignty.

While the terms he used favored of defeat, examination reveals that the actual matter is far short of any wide disagreement with Lloyd George except on that one moot question of sovereignty. The calm, unexcited, and the obvious unwillingness of Lloyd George to go to the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments with the blood of Irish warfare and the type of warfare it will be on his hands, America will again again looms large over the entire situation.

The Dail Eireann formally thanked the American people for their financial support at the morning session, calling Frank P. Walsh to the platform to accept their expression, although he insists that he is only personally and has no political connection. There was most lively appreciation on the part of the leaders that American sentiment had been so profoundly and so generously materialized in the person of Lloyd George's terms and by the forceful description of them in Gen. Jan Smuts's letter.

In his no doubt, but that much of de Valera's speech to-day was directed to remind America that it is not all a question of material terms, but of intangible and vitally essential questions of sentiment.

And behind all the sentiment for Irish sovereignty lies a shrewd desire. That is that if the sovereignty once obtained, any further secession in the part of Great Britain will be an international, rather than a national, question.

Optimists—still in the majority in Dublin—believe to-night that sovereignty has been now almost effectually attained, and that the way for a settlement is wide open, with the latter problem awaiting the kindly march of events. They also insist that the march of events throughout the world will be more kindly once the Irish question has been settled and settled right.

## DE VALERA WOULD CONCILIATE ULSTER

Suggestion 'Republic' Ask Admission to British Empire.

By the Associated Press.  
DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The Dail Eireann will go into secret session to-morrow to discuss the British Government's proposal for a settlement of the Irish question, which was the subject of the words of Eamon de Valera, still fresh in the minds of its members: "The Dail Eireann cannot and will not on behalf of Ireland accept the terms offered."

In his speech on the second session of the Parliament De Valera again insisted that nothing less than independence for Ireland was in the minds of the Irish people. He stressed his viewpoint that offer of the status of dominion government had not been made Ireland. The statement that such a government had been offered contained two falsehoods. The first was that mentioned in the terms, only two broken pieces of Ireland, Dominions had the right to secede, but the Irish Republic must stay in the British empire whether it desired to do so or not, he said.

Mr. de Valera held out the olive branch to Ulster by declaring that in entering into negotiations for a settlement of the controversy northern Ireland need not give up its own point of view. He said he would be willing to suggest that the Irish people give up a good deal in order that Ireland might be able to view the future "without anticipating distracting internal problems."

Mr. de Valera declared again that the claims of the minority in Ireland, as represented by the Ulsterites, were wrong, but added that he for one would be ready to go to a referendum to settle Ulster "if we could get them to come with us and consider the interest of their own country and not be allying themselves with foreigners."

Everywhere these words of Mr. De Valera with regard to Ulster were received as an indication that events were transpiring behind the scenes having for their purpose the bringing of Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, into touch with the Sinn Fein leaders in the hope of evolving some means of surmounting the present impasse.

Significance in this respect also attaches to the words of Mr. De Valera that the republicans were ready to make to North Ireland "sacrifices" he never would think of making to England.

Another way out of the deadlock which has arisen over the peace negotiations, aside from the possible submission of the terms of Premier Lloyd George to a referendum, is said to have been suggested to-day to members of the Dail Eireann. In effect this suggestion is declared to have been that the Dail Eireann, which is considered the governing body of the Irish Republic, should go to Great Britain, saying: "We as a republic are desirous of becoming a member of the British Commonwealth. We are willing to grant you the concessions which Mr. Lloyd George has demanded in his letter, such as naval and air bases."

This, it was said in high quarters to-night, would involve Ulster coming into a single dominion with southern Ireland. High authorities do not express the view that they did not believe Ulster would do this at the present time, but that they were convinced they would do so when a new Irish Parliament was elected.

The people of Ulster felt they could trust to legislate with respect to their property.

## URGES AGAINST STEPS JEOPARDIZING PEACE

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons to-day cautioned his members against any debate which might threaten a settlement of the Irish problem. He said no statement on the question was advisable to-day, and he did not know what might happen between the present time and the prorogation of Parliament.

"I hope that whatever the feeling of the members on the subject may be," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "they will not take any step which might jeopardize peace, so long as there is any hope of securing it."

So far as the general public was concerned it was apparently in a maze, unable to interpret the announcements from Dublin or to decide whether the peace possibilities had definitely been shattered. One thing was certain, however, political observers said: this was that the Dail Eireann, which ostensibly met to consider the peace terms, had organized as the House of Commons of the Irish Republic and was transacting business which had nothing to do with the peace negotiations.

## U. S. PEACE PACT DRAFTED IN BERLIN

Agreement With American Commissioner Believed Acceptable to Washington.

WILL GO TO REICHSTAG

Little Serious Opposition Expected by Chancellor When Taken Up.

SECRECY AS TO CONTENTS

Frank A. Vanderlip and Paul M. Warburg Consulted as Experts.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Chancellor Wirth, Foreign Minister Rosen and Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, conferred this afternoon with representatives of the Coalition party with regard to the forthcoming peace treaty between the United States and Germany.

During the next few days it will call in the Opposition leaders and inform them that an agreement has been drafted on the strength of informal conversations between Dr. Rosen and Ellis Loring Dresel, United States Commissioner in Berlin, which is believed to be acceptable to the United States Government as a basis for the enactment of a final and formal treaty of peace.

Little serious opposition is expected by the Chancellor when the treaty is taken up for ratification by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Reichstag. Whatever obstructions are encountered probably will come from the parties of the Extreme Right and Left.

Stresemann's Support Assured.

The support of the People's party, headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is virtually assured to the extent that the Chancellor will have the benefit of its "benevolent neutrality" in the event that its members decide to refrain from casting their ballots.

None of the participants in to-day's conference would indicate the nature of the memorandum submitted by the Washington Government through Commissioner Dresel to the Foreign Minister. Neither was any indication of the nature of the proceedings given out. In answer to inquiries it was asserted that complete secrecy was maintained at the special request of the American Government.

Officials of the American mission were steadfast in their refusal to discuss the progress of the peace negotiations, which are now believed to have reached a final stage.

New York Financiers on Hand.

Several well known financial and economic experts took part in the consultation in an advisory capacity. The presence in Berlin of Frank A. Vanderlip and Paul M. Warburg, New York financiers, and the further fact that they have been in communication with Dr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, and other Government officials, has prompted a rumor that the American bankers also have been in touch with Chancellor Wirth in connection with the treaty. Max Warburg, the Hamburg banker and brother of the New York capitalist, was one of the experts in attendance at to-day's conference.

The memorandum while Chancellor Wirth submitted to the Government leaders to-day is said to take complete cognizance of the provisions enumerated in the Porter-Knox peace resolution, although it is assumed that the questions of indemnity, reparations, pensions and other financial and economic features of the treaty have not yet been actively discussed in the course of the pourparlers between representatives of the two governments.

## BARRED BY 4 NATIONS, GOES TO SWITZERLAND

Suspected Priest Seeks Visa on Passport to Enter U. S.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Aug. 17. Not wanted in Italy, Spain, Poland or France, a Polish priest, named Joseph Borodziej, has taken refuge in Switzerland, while endeavoring to obtain a visa on a passport to enter the United States. He was expelled from Nice last week. He lived there for two years, where he had managed a garage, to which the attention of the surety police was attracted, finally because of the large number of well known spies and anarchists who frequented the place. Circumstantial evidence against him was said to have been sufficiently strong to warrant his expulsion, especially as his funds were constantly being replenished from Moscow.

Before the war Borodziej acquired wealthy English and Russian acquaintances to erect a chapel at San Remo, but the scheme excited the suspicion of the Italian Government, and Borodziej was assigned to a residence in Florence during the war. He escaped from Italian supervision and lived a more or less eccentric life in Barcelona for two years, when Spain ousted him.

Deciding to return to Russia, where formerly he had been prominent in Nihilist circles, he took passage aboard a steamship bound for a Russian port. This vessel was torpedoed. Borodziej reached Warsaw, where, after the armistice, he was told his presence was undesirable. Polish bishops declaring he no longer had a right to wear the robe of the church.

## REPORTS OF SIBERIA REVOLT EXAGGERATED

Tokio Gets Word of Uprising in Far Eastern Republic.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—The uprisings reported in Trans-Baikalia, where the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia is situated, really occurred, says the Harbin correspondent of the Kokusai News Agency, but apparently their extent was exaggerated.

A Vladivostok despatch under date of Saturday last said that, according to unconfirmed reports received there, the Government of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia had been overthrown by anti-Bolshevik forces. The reports said the Government had fled from Chita, the capital.

## DOGS EAT THYROID GLANDS INTENDED FOR OPERATIONS

Plan to Restore Youthful Vigor to American and British Patients Must Be Deferred Until New Shipment of Monkeys Arrives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Aug. 17. A score of gland grafting operations, as a result of which Dr. Serge Voronoff, internationally famous surgeon, expected to restore the vigor of youth to as many American and English patients this fall, will be postponed owing to the fact that Dr. Voronoff's pet dogs have developed an appetite for thyroid glands.

Dr. Voronoff's collection of monkeys was exhausted long ago, since which time he has experienced great difficulty getting new specimens sufficiently strong and healthy to withstand Paris climatic changes. Recently, however, he obtained a fairly good gland from a ram which he intended using until he could get another shipment of monkeys.

Carelessness on the part of a laboratory attendant, who left the door of Dr.

Voronoff's scientific zoo open, gave the dogs their first knowledge of a thyroid gland, and when they had finished not a single ram was left, while thyroids which had been developed after costly experiments were scattered all over the place. It will take at least six months to feed and develop a new set of animals.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Voronoff's fame is spreading and every week he gets inquiries from Americans. One of the most recent letters to reach him was from an English peeress, whose identity was withheld, but whose revelation, it was reported, was occurring rapidly.

Two French cases which are being watched by scientists here are also being improved. One of which is a dumb girl whose mother furnished the necessary thyroid. This patient is now talking. The other case is that of a girl whose growth was stunted but who has grown four inches in six months.

## LODGE SEES DANGER IF U. S. ALONE LIMITS ARMAMENT

Continued from First Page.

armaments to be generally agreed upon by all of the nations participating in the conference.

Senator Harrison just before the Senate adjourned served formal notice that he would ask for a suspension of the rules to obtain the adoption of an amendment he has introduced to the bill appropriating \$200,000 to defray expenses for the conference. The amendment asks the American delegates to work for open sessions of the conference.

As a result a rather interesting situation has developed, since it will mean that the Senate in one way or another will have to go on record on the amendment.

If hope we can obtain open sessions of this conference and I sincerely trust that the Senate and the House will express themselves as favorable to them," Senator Harrison said.

Senator Borah challenged his statement on the Borah amendment to the navy bill, saying that the White House had not interfered.

"Opposition to the Borah amendment was not withdrawn at the suggestion of the President," said he. "What action I took in the matter was entirely upon my initiative and was entirely without suggestion from anybody at all."

In Pan-American Building.

It became known to-day that it has been decided to hold the armament conference in the Pan-American Building, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The University of Pennsylvania board of trustees to-day made it possible for Major Gen. Leonard Wood to become Governor General of the Philippine Islands for one year, when they granted him leave of absence from scholastic duties until September 1, 1922.

At the time General Wood pledged himself to the university he said only a national emergency would cause him to change his mind. In a letter Secretary Weeks addressed to Governor William C. Sproul, president-elect of the board, he enclosed a message from Gen. Wood which declared the latter believed a national emergency now exists in the Pacific Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Weeks expressed pleasure to-day at the action of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in having released Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Gen. Wood's nomination would go forward, it was stated, inasmuch as inasmuch as the bill permitting army officers to serve in civil assignments without loss of rank was completed.

## BRIAND WILL ATTEND DISARMAMENT PARLEY

Won't Seek to Limit Discussion, His Organ Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Aug. 17. Formal acceptance of President Harding's invitation to France to send representatives to the forthcoming conference on limitation of armaments and Eastern matters, to be held in Washington, was handed to Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador here, by the Prime Minister, M. Briand, to-day. M. Briand again told Ambassador Herrick he intended to attend the conference in person.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Premier Briand will not seek to confine the discussions at Washington to the single question of disarmament, it is stated in well informed quarters, said L'Esclair. This newspaper is considered the organ of the French Premier.

It is declared M. Briand considers the occasion favorable for the consideration of most of the great international problems and that he will take occasion to expound to America the legitimate aims of the policy of France throughout the world.

## MEXICAN SMUGGLER KILLED.

El Paso, Aug. 17.—An unidentified Mexican was killed and another was wounded in a pistol fight between a band of Mexican liquor smugglers and nine customs officers near Anapra, N. M., ten miles west of El Paso, last night.

"This new organization contemplates that the chief of staff will be charged with the larger problems connected with the organization and training of the army and that portion of his staff will be charged with the preparation of plans for actual field operations, and upon the outbreak of war, will expand and take the field as the General Staff at general headquarters."

"It further contemplates that another portion of the War Department General Staff, under the Deputy Chief of Staff, now known as the executive assistant, will be charged with the preparation of plans for mobilization of men and material in time of war, and with the routine business of the War Department in peace and war."

Another order issued by the Secretary designated Major Gen. James G. Harbord, executive assistant to Gen. Pershing, to be Deputy Chief of Staff.

## HARDING NOMINATES OTTINGER

New York Lawyer Named as Assistant Attorney-General of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Harding to-day nominated Albert Ottinger of New York to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Ottinger is an attorney with offices at 25 Broadway. He was elected State Senator in 1916 and served one term, being defeated by Senator Salvatore A. Cottino. In 1914 he was a candidate for Congress, but for many years he was a Republican leader in the Eighteenth Senatorial district.

## LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

It's based on the American habit.

## RUSSIAN FAMINE WORST IN CENTURIES

Lloyd George Appeals to Commons on the Ground of Sympathy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Aug. 17. Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday characterized the Russian famine as appalling. "I think," he said, "we are faced with the most terrible visitation that has afflicted Europe or the world for centuries. News we have received points to the most appalling catastrophe."

Then, after reading the latest despatches received from the British trade representatives in Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said this information made it clear that 25,000,000 persons in Russia would require relief; that in the districts bordering the Volga region large masses of the population, realizing there was no possibility of help reaching them in time, were migrating to Turkestan and to Serbia, where likewise there was no food.

"Apart altogether from the fact that this is appalling, a disaster that every prejudice should be swept away and the appeal be only to one's pity and human sympathy," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "should like to point out that the stricken area is the one which put up the last light against Bolshevism. In fact, it was only finally conquered by force of arms."

"The whole disorganization in Russia is appalling. We have to deal with a great problem for humanity. The peasants need boots, clothing, agricultural implements and practically all other things. Whether you are for or against trading with the Bolsheviks, there was not a word said in Paris at the meeting of the Supreme Council that would justify the belief that any one was anxious to make use of this crisis for political purposes. The sole desire was to save the lives of millions of people. What we do can only be done by a complete co-operation with the Government within the area, and we must have a complete guarantee that what is given by us will go only to the people who are suffering."

"The best service the Soviet Government can render at the present moment would be an act which would restore the confidence of the countries outside Russia, a recognition by the Soviet Government of the obligations—obligations which have been incurred for supplies already sent to Russia."

"I am not seeking to take advantage of the famine to obtain recognition of any war debt. To use the famine for that purpose would be diabolical. But many people have given all their earnings to help Russia. There are many in this country who send goods, invested their capital and gave their all. If Russia wants to create the confidence which will enable the trading community to come in and assist in this juncture she must recognize these obligations."

GERMANS GIVING AID TO STARVING RUSSIA

Communists Open Relief Fund in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Aug. 17. The Germans are aiding the starving Russians. A German Red Cross Commission, headed by Prof. Peter Muehlens, has left Stettin, with Petrograd as its destination.

Delegates of the International Socialist Trade Unions, with headquarters at Amsterdam, met in Berlin and voted 1,000,000 marks for Russian aid. The German Red Cross papers are carrying on extensive propaganda and have opened a relief fund, and a commission of German Communists now meets daily in the Berlin town hall. Herr Hauptmann's appeal for aid in assistance of Gorky, has provoked a warning from conservative Russians in Berlin, among them M. Merschkowski, a prominent poet. They oppose giving food where such assistance might prove Bolshevik domination.

## ITALY MAKING RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Negotiations for an economic agreement with the Russian Soviet delegation here, the *Messaggero* says, have almost been completed. The agreement contains these points: A mutual undertaking to open negotiations immediately for an economic and commercial agreement of the widest kind. Russia is to afford Italy the same facilities and advantages as those granted other countries; Russia is to give equitable consideration to Italian claims for credits with regard to Russia; an undertaking by the Soviet Government that its delegates in Italy will abstain from any attempt at propaganda in the kingdom.

## U. S. S. NEWPORT AT ALGIERS.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 17.—The United States training ship Newport arrived here to-day from Italy. She has on board one hundred cadets who have been students in the New York State Nautical School.

## HINES CALLS DANUBE MEETING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. Walker D. Hines, American agent of disputes growing out of the Danube waterway, has called a conference of shipping companies and representatives of border States to meet in Vienna next Monday.

It will arrange details of the distribution of Danube shipping.

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## RUSSIANS REACHING FAMINE AGREEMENT

Only Remaining Difference Is Limiting Workers and the Right of Expulsion.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 17.—Walter L. Brown, director of the American Relief Administration, had another conference to-day with Maxim Litvinoff, representative of the Russian Famine Relief Committee, at which he presented Secretary Hoover's firm insistence that the Soviet Government accept his terms for American aid to the starving Russians.

Mr. Brown and M. Litvinoff reached an agreement on all subjects except the contention of the Bolsheviks for the right to limit the number of American relief workers and expel any individual among them. The Relief Administration firmly opposes this and Litvinoff has submitted a modified proposal which Mr. Brown probably will send to Mr. Hoover.

Litvinoff conceded the right of the Americans to select any area in Russia for their work that they desire, with the understanding, however, that it would be where food was needed. Mr. Brown said the relief administration always permitted Government representation on local committees, which seemed to clear M. Litvinoff's apprehensions in this respect. The Bolsheviks will be represented on these committees, but the relief administration will maintain control of them.

Mr. Hoover amplified the grounds on which the American relief administration would stand firm, these embracing the principles of complete control and discretion regarding the number and character of the personnel of the American contingent which enters Russia.

A special investigator of the Soviet Government, writing from Kazan, asserts that the reports of tremendous suffering and of wholesale migrations in the provinces affected by famine have been greatly exaggerated. He says the real famine has begun in December, though "famine is pushing on."

The investigator says he found no piles of bodies of persons who had died from hunger in railway stations, as has been reported.

It was said in Soviet sources that Litvinoff felt himself in an immensely strengthened position by the offer of the International Red Cross to aid in famine work under Bolshevik Government control. He is trying to ascertain just what ready money the international organization has at hand, in comparison with the known ability of the Americans to handle the situation.

Mr. Brown received a telegram from Moscow to-day signed by Royal C. Keeley, saying that a return of his effects had been promised and a passport was within a few days.

## MOROCCANS TO FORCE RAISULI TO HELP THEM

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Thursday).—The victorious Rif tribesmen in Morocco have despatched an army commanded by Sherref Sidhamid of Wazzan to aid or to destroy Raisuli, the bandit chieftain, according to whether his intentions are Nationalist or pro-Spanish, says a despatch to the London Times from Tangiers.

Acting doubtless on this menace, the despatch adds, Raisuli last Wednesday attacked a contingent of Spanish soldiers near Chemis. Details are lacking, but the Spaniards suffered losses.

The correspondent says he is informed that the Rif have offered Raisuli supreme command in the entire Spanish zone if he will take up arms against Spain.

Scores of unemployed former British service men are reporting daily to the Spanish Consulate here for enrollment in the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army. Applicants for enlistment are asked only two questions: "can you fight?" and "Will you fight?"

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